

# NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL

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## THE SCHOOLMASTER IS ABROAD.

RAMBLES ALONG THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON; A TRIP TO THE TOPS OF THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS; ADVENTURE WITH A RATTLESNAKE—HOW AND WHERE TO TRAVEL—ADVICE TO TEACHERS.

DEAR JOURNAL:—For the past six weeks I have been visiting schools, also the towns and villages from Glen Falls to Newburgh. The trip brought me on both sides of the Hudson River. I tarried an entire week at Ballston and Saratoga, drinking daily of their medicinal springs and enjoying the fine scenery abounding in the vicinity. The Franklin Spring at Ballston, owned by Mr. S. Hides, has a curious history. He related the following:

"I was told in a vision," he said, by Benjamin Franklin, "to dig and locate a spring here, which would produce an abundant supply of water of great curative power. After exhausting all my means, and nearly losing my health too, I at length succeeded in reaching a depth of five hundred feet, through the solid rock. I borrowed of my neighbors, and still persevered, and found that my efforts and faith were alike rewarded after reaching a depth of 630 feet, a circumstance unparalleled in any other known spring on the Continent."

I found when drinking this water that it contained a very large supply of Carbonic Acid gas. It issues from the pipe with a force similar to that of a Soda fountain; anciently, mineral waters were regarded as almost sacred: and when the pool of Bethesda was agitated so that its strong medical properties were most active, the waiting multitudes supposed that an angel from heaven "tumbled the waters."

The waters of most of the springs have a saline, acidulous taste, which is seldom considered unpleasant. Indeed, while their medicinal properties are most effective, they are highly agreeable to the palate. And their general use as a drink for a given period of time, will in most instances work a cure of dyspepsia, rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, jaundice and Bright's disease of the kidneys.

After testing the different springs in both Ballston and Saratoga, I felt satisfied that the Hathorn at the latter place was the most effective, sanitary and palatable. It is growing in favor and popularity with all classes, and I would advise my fellow teachers to obtain a supply if possible.

It can be obtained by addressing the *Hathorn Spring Co.* at Saratoga, at the rate of eight dollars for 48 pints in bottles sent by express in strong cases. By returning the bottles afterwards, a second supply is sent if desired at half the price. I do not presume to recommend the waters on the ground of actual necessity on the part of teachers, but simply and solely as a *tonic agent* for the general benefit of such that are debilitated with the arduous duties incident to the profession.—"For these living waters are for the healing of the nations."

Having heard frequently about the picturesque scenery of the Hudson river, I resolved to take this opportunity to see and enjoy it in the various and most satisfactory ways possible. Therefore I walked much along its banks, and indulged occasionally in a steamboat sail, or a ride in the cars. Dr. Johnson observed to Boswell, "that it was one of the pleasures of life to be able to take a walk in the country."

And I, for one, can most heartily endorse it; for that is surely the best way to enjoy the matter. Most of the villages along this incomparable stream are beautifully located, and contain happy homes nestling among hills and dales, and embowered in fruit and flower and shrubbery; edens of comfort and luxury—Heavens of peace and safety, and Paradises where the world need not trouble, and where earth's weary may find rest.

On Saturday last, I applied myself to the task of getting upon the top of the Catskill mountains, there are stages running from the boat landing to the mountain House, and may be chartered for the carrying of one or more persons at any time of day. The distance is thirteen miles from the village of Catskill, and as I had the whole day before me, I concluded to walk it there and back, and save the fare—a consideration of five dollars. The highest peaks are 3800 feet above the river; the scenery and traditions of this vicinity are alike attractive. Near the landing the good ship, Half Moon.

Commanded by Hendrick Hudson, anchored Sept. 20, 1609.

Two miles from the summit is the famous Sleepy Hollow, reputed as the site of Rip Van Winkle's nap of twenty years. Having read the legend from the pen of Washington Irving, I was desirous to see the spot so graphically represented in drama and story. So having reached it, I wandered down its dark and lonesome depths, frightening the squirrel as I advanced and listening to the echoes of my own footsteps. I sat down upon a moss-covered stone to rest and meditate: the stillness of this solitude was oppressive, and having rested, I proceeded a few paces forward, and quenched my thirst in a mountain stream flowing through the ravine.

Again, starting on the journey, I was soon upon the high road leading up the mountain, when a sudden turn brought into view the popular resort for tourists, "The Rip Van Winkle House." It stands like a solitary sentinel at the head of the glen, a comfortable and convenient caravanseera for those choosing to spend the summer period in this wilderness of forest and mountain. Still up, up we go this hill of difficulty; and yet our desire is to see mother nature in her wildest and most rugged forms.

We therefore leave the beaten track and once more plunge into the dense chapparel; and oh, for the pen of a ready writer to picture in words the wonders on every hand. Our imagination is bewildered, and our senses almost stupified with awe. Frowning cliffs and beetling precipices meet the eye in every point of view. I look about as one in a dream, and fancy the scene as one that is familiar as the face of an old friend.

Yes! Yes! I have seen this pile of lofty granite boulders before; I have ardently gazed upon this majesty of scenery, but not here. For as I left the veil of the past, reflection brings back to memory, that splendid allegory of "Life Voyage" fixed by inspirational skill upon the canvas by that great American artist, Thomas Cole. With the discovery, I shout with joy, and those hourly old cliffs send back a glad echo. I place the two paintings side by side and compare; The one in my mind's eye, and this other spread before me by lavish nature. I wonder amid the promiscuous confusion of rocks, and aged trees and limped waterfalls, and drink in all its glories and thank God for genius!

It was here in this vicinity that Thomas Cole caught inspirations from the mountains views, which remain upon the canvas in his celebrated painting. Indeed, one is reminded most vividly of his young pilgrim in the series, for after leaving the Rip Van Winkle hollow and coming to a turn in the road, where the mountain house suddenly appears to view in the far upper distance, but like the stream that seemed to be leading the youth direct to the temple in the clouds, the road winds and turns and crooks and a long and weary climb is to be endured before the goal is reached.

The Catskill Mountain House stands upon a terrace 2500 feet above the river, and the river appears to be about five miles away, but in reality is more than twice the distance.

This charming view includes the Hudson, from the Highlands on the south to Albany on the north, and the mountains of Vermont and Massachusetts on the east, including in all an area of several thousand square miles. It is said that the sunrise and a thunder storm are esteemed special glories; while at intervals an apparition like the spectre of the Brocken enlivens a foggy mornig.

I sat more than an hour interviewing this glorious panorama, spread out like a great picture before and beneath me; a vast plateau of emerald resplendent in Summer beauty, flanked by hills, whose sides were checkered by sunligh and shadow and by peaks whose summits seem to kiss the passing clouds. There was also the silvery stream flowing through the midst of the vale, the crafts of commerce with snowy sail gliding swiftly along on its fair surface. While far, far in the dim distance, the higher cones of the Hoosac range were discerned, their tops and the sky seemed commingling as an airy fringe of blue softens the scene to fill the poets fancy.

"Tis distance lands enchantment to the view,  
And robes the mountain in its azure hue."

On our return to the village, I resolved to shorten the distance by taking an unfrequented path down the mountains, and trusting to good fortune to come out near the road leading to our destination.

Away I started, making rapid progress in the descent, when suddenly my course was arrested by the most startling and malignant sight that could meet the gaze. A huge rattlesnake lay coiled before me in the pathway; I had already approached within a few inches ere discovering him. As I stood and looked upon the horrid reptile, the blood almost curdled in my veins, and when that strange but ominous rattle quivered forth its note of warning once, twice, I instinctively retreated to a place of safety. When I ponder upon the occurrence, I wonder that the serpent did not strike his fangs into my flesh. But my duty to go ahead was plain before me; So plucking up courage, I determined to kill the snake if possible, and to send his rattles as a trophy to the JOURNAL. Accordingly I armed myself with a long and stout stick, and proceeded cautiously once more down the mountain side. There he lay apparently guarding the pass, and ready to spring. I attempted to turn his flank now to the right, now to the left; but he wheeled and faced me boldly at every maneuver. His tactics counteracted my stratagem and warned me to a respectable distance. This then, was my first rattlesnake adventure, and not exactly comprehending his character as a foe, and yet unwilling to run into unnecessary danger—for I perceived that it seemed not afraid of me—I ventured upon

another plan of attack; So keeping him in sight, I searched about and found a large stone, then advancing again and taking a good aim hurled it with much force; but although it did not strike the snake fairly, it caused him to hurry away into his den beneath a young sapling. Then keeping a good hold of the stick, as a protection against any more such varmint, I proceeded swiftly forward, and in due season emerged from the forest and mountains into the high road to Catskill; and meeting a young farmer journeying there too, whose sturdy strides, not only excited our admiration, but urged us to increased efforts to perform the intervening distance—a *la Weston*, in a given time.

Some of the schools hereabouts will close for vacation on the 25th of this month, for a nine weeks period, and having traveled some, I desire to add a word of advice to my fellow-teachers of the male gender, but more especially to those that need physical exercise in the open air. How and where to spend the vacation, is a question of difficulty sometimes, but let me tell you how to do it. Start off some fine morning up the Kingsbridge road, and proceed directly north, towards Albany; take with you a small satchel capable of holding a change of linen, dress lightly, but plainly, and be sure to carry an umbrella, and to wear a pair of easy-fitting gaiters.

A ten mile walk will do for the first day or two, afterwards you may increase to twenty or thirty. As you desire to travel comfortably and economically, don't patronize the hotels, but seek at the farm-houses along the route for board and lodging.

When evening overtakes you, apply at the first pleasant-looking homestead, tell them that you are a teacher, and desire entertainment till morning. You will be hospitably received, and cheerfully accommodated. Your food will be excellent, but plain, hearty, and wholesome; your surroundings will make you comfortable and happy; your sleeping-room will be the freshest and cosiest, while the softest and most luxurious of beds will woo you to sweet and refreshing slumber. For all this you will pay the sum of seventy-five cents—very often, nothing. Make yourself agreeable, and you'll be invited to come again. If you should enter a village, ask at the first store to direct you to a quiet boarding-house. And in a few minutes you will be established in pleasant quarters at a quarter of a dollar per meal and lodging. Traveling along from day to day, you are laying up a good stock of health for coming events. As the Hudson river will be often within sight and reach, stop and take a daily bath therein, "for cleanliness is next to godliness," saith St. Paul. I would also recommend the drinking of plenty of milk. It gives strength and vitality, and builds up flesh and tissue. Make up your mind to drink about two quarts daily. As you grow thirsty by travel and exercise, stop often on the way, and five cents tendered at any farm-house will afford you a big draught of the luscious fluid. Drink it morning, noon, and night, and when traveling along, hail the farmer coming into town, freighted with this Ambrosia. "Hulloa, neighbor!" "Whoa!" "I want a drink of milk." "Sartinly, you shall have it." He ladles out a quart into the can cover—no matter, General Washington drank once from a tin cup during his triumphal ovation-march across the Jerseys. You brace yourself in the road, close your eyes and hold your breath, and quaff the nectar till your nerves fairly tingle with the effort to conquer the quantity, and only yield the point from sheer exhaustion, or the danger of stifling in the act. There! phew! you hold up, and regret that you haven't capacity of a demijohn to take in more. The old man smiles at your difficulty, tells you to drink hearty, that you can have all you want, and hopes to see you again. You pass on, and try in vain to answer the conundrum, "Why can I drink more milk than water?"

In about ten days you can reach Albany. You shall have passed through a beautiful district, and have seen many charming places and villages along the road. If you desire to go farther north, say into the Green Mountains of Vermont, and sojourn for a week or two. I know of none more picturesque and rural than that of Chittenden, seven miles northeast from Rutland. The home of the Eddy mediums is in this vicinity. Board can be obtained for seven dollars per week. There is good trout fishing in the streams, and plenty of wild game among the mountains. By day-boat to Albany, and from thence by cars, the fare is about five dollars. And if you desire to see the marvelous among wonders, to enjoy the luxury of a new sensation in beholding materialized spirit forms, to have sight gratified, curiosity awakened to new thoughts, knowledge of the impalpable improved upon the bases of seeing and hearing, why go to this new Mecca in Spirit vale. To reach Chittenden, a carriage ride of an hour will be required from the depot at Rutland.

Mr. Albert Frost is the person to apply to for information, &c.

Presuming that you do not care to go farther north than the capital of the State, cross the river and turn your face

southward, and having been over the ground myself, I can assure you that you will enjoy equally as delightful prospects and pleasant journeys as those experienced on the eastern side of this noble stream.

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## The School Room.

[This department will be conducted with reference to the practical work and wants of the teacher. Suggestions and information will be found pertaining to management, studies, government, methods of teaching, waking up mind, general culture and examinations. Dialogues and recitations (mainly original) will be presented, suitable for recitations, etc. We invite every practical teacher to contribute to render this department useful in the highest degree possible to the toilers in the school-room.]

### THE BEDOUIN.

(From Harvey's Fourth Reader, published by Wilson, Hinkle & Co.)

ONE day when the Caliph Omar was sitting in council with the companions of the prophet and great men of his time, two young men appeared before him leading a third, whose beauty attracted general attention. Omar gave them a sign to approach, and one of the two who held the third spoke to the following effect:

"We are two brothers, whose happiness it was to have a father esteemed for his virtues by the whole tribe. He was in the habit of walking in his garden to enjoy the air, when this young man killed him there. We have seized him and brought him hither for the purpose of receiving from you the right of punishment."

"Answer to this," said Omar to the young man, who stood before him with the greatest calmness, retaining a placid and guiltless countenance; and he proceeded to defend himself thus:

"They are right; yet hear me, commander of the faithful. I belong to a Bedouin family, who wander about the desert. One of our young and finest camels approached the wall of the city, to crop the tender branches of a tree which hung over it. An old man appeared above the wall, and rolled down a huge stone, which crushed my camel."

He sunk down beside me dead. In my rage, I seized the stone and flung it back toward the wall, where it struck the old man who had killed my camel. The blow was mortal. I sought to save myself by flight, but these two young persons arrested me, and have brought me before you."

"Thou hast confessed thy crime," said Omar; "the punishment of retaliation awaits thee."

"I am ready to endure it," replied the young man; "but I have a young brother, whom our father on his death-bed particularly recommended to my care. The property which by inheritance falls to him, lies buried in a spot known to none but myself. If you cause me to be put to death before I have delivered it to him, you will hereafter, O commander of the faithful, have to answer for the loss of his inheritance before God. Grant me but three days to arrange this business."

When Omar had reflected for a moment, he said, "But who will be responsible for your return?" The young man pointed to Abizar, one of the members of the council, who, with no other security than the confidence with which the appearance of the young man inspired him, consented to become the guarantee for his return.

The third day was almost at an end, and still the Bedouin came not. The two brothers began to demand the blood of the man who had taken upon himself to answer for the murderer's return. The companions of the prophet opposed it; but the severe Omar proclaimed that Abizar should be executed, if the young man returned not before the setting of the sun.

At that very moment he reappeared, breathless with haste, and in a profuse perspiration. "I have," said he, "put my brother's money in safety. Pardon me that the excessive heat has retarded me more than I expected."

"Commander of the faithful," said Abizar, "I have been security for this youth without ever having known any thing of him, and inspired with confidence in him solely through his honest countenance. Behold him here! Let us no more say there is neither truth nor honor upon earth."

All were astonished at the upright conduct of the youth; and the two brothers withdrew their accusation, and declared they pardoned him. Omar accepted their pardon of the youth, and congratulated himself that there was so much truth and honor under his government.

"Oh, my dear wife," said John Henry, as he paid the milliner's bill.

## QUESTIONS FOR GENERAL EXAMINATION IN GEOGRAPHY.

(FOR THE SCHOOL JOURNAL.)

Note. It is proper to say that these questions are by no means considered full, as they were prepared in haste, and without revision.

1. The shape of the Earth: Lat. and Long.: relative quantity of land and water.
2. Has land and water been discovered on any other planet?
3. In what direction is diameter of earth greatest?
4. Is there any experiment that will illustrate this?
5. Is the land and water distributed well for commerce?
6. What is the difference in the arrangement of land, between Mars and the earth?
7. The difference in the inhabitants of the Earth caused by Climate?
8. The exception to this?
9. Mention some of the largest animals, and their localities?
10. Mention some of the extinct animals?
11. The different religions of the globe?
12. The part of the earth most beneficial to development?
13. The parts of the earth most subject to volcanic Action?
14. Has there been any fearful destruction from this Cause?
15. Where are the greatest tides? From what cause?
16. The inhabitants of the ocean? (Describe a ship.)
17. What is being done to find out life at the bottom of the ocean?
18. Occupations of people on face of the globe?
19. The principal occupation of the largest part of the People? Improvement in agriculture?
20. Improved means of travelling and carrying on commerce?
21. Is any part of this country (U. S.) Volcanic?
22. What about the huge trees of California and Australia?
23. What controls the climate?
24. The principal cities of the earth?
25. The principal rivers of the earth?
26. Where gold is found?
27. Where silver?
28. Where copper?
29. Where iron?
30. Where tin?
31. Where coal?
32. Where spices?
33. Where mahogany?
34. What is ivory and how obtained?
35. What is meerschaum and amber?
36. Describe the general surface of the earth, mountain-valley, swamp, plain, steppes, selvas, etc.
37. What is a prairie?
38. Describe a volcano?
39. How high are some of the highest mountains?
40. Describe the varieties of coast?
41. Mention some of the principal islands?
42. What names are given to the different shapes of land?
43. Mention some of the principal inland waters?
44. The names given to the main divisions of land?
45. The names given to the divisions of water?
46. Did the inhabitants of the different portions of the world always know of each other?
47. Which are the most intelligent and the most advanced portions of the globe?
48. Which, formerly, were the most advanced?
49. In what respects has the cultivation (intellectual) of the world changed?
50. Mention some articles of production found only in particular places?
51. Of what country, at present, do we know the least?
52. Who have spent their lives in discoveries here?
53. How much have they made known?
54. Is Africa capable of cultivation, as Europe or America?
55. Give the character of Oceanica?
56. What movements to explore the countries at the North and South Poles?
57. The interiors of Asia, Europe, North and South America?

ALFRED M. LOUREL.

OWL'S NEST, June, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—I was talking over school matters with Jane the other day, when she said to me, "John, I think there is a selfish streak running through about everything you write for the JOURNAL."

"You don't say so, Jane," said I. That opinion had in fact made me feel very much as a loafer sitting on a front

stoop feels when a dash of water comes down from the fourth floor window. [That's the way we clear the front stoops in our street.]

"But I do say so," Jane replied. "So far as I can see, all you write is in the interest of your own business. It is much like, 'O Lord, bless me and my wife and my son, John, and his wife. Amen.'"

"You don't mean to say that my writing all runs in that track."

I selfish! I could not take in the idea any more than a hen can swallow a mouse. [I will state here as a fact that a hen can swallow a mouse, but it is a tough job, and the hen always seems in doubt as she works the tail down as to which is hen and which is mouse.] I have always thought myself noble, generous, brave, and all that sort of thing. I was sorry that Jane could not see me as I saw myself. Bob Burns prayed that we might see ourselves as others see us. I prefer that others should see me as I see myself. I should be willing to stand trial any time then, provided nothing was said about a bill of particulars. This habit of prying into particulars and hunting up the motives that prompt all our little moves on life's big checker-board, does not pay. Take an average view of yourself, see how worthy you are, and be happy. Following the above advice, I could not agree with Jane. I thought she had taken the wrong brother. Sam is the man. Sam says he would be generous if he only could raise the money. The good work Sam has not done is gigantic and far-reaching. Stove-pipe hats for the dwellers on the banks of the Niger is tame when you look at Sam's plans to make everybody happy. It's rather trying to me to have Sam come to the Owl's Nest and carry out his logic, which is that the good things of this world and the human race should be brought together, so when Sam has been on cheap rations for some time, he calls round and hunts up any little nice thing I may have, and feeds himself on it till he has enough. The fellow is always hungry; I think and you can guess that he never stops short of the bottom of the preserve jar. Should the jar be a deep one, he is sure to come back next day and finish it. He says he likes to go to the bottom of things. I once told Sam in a hinting way that he should not at one fell-swoop go through with these goodies which I keep for a relish. "But," said he, "it's all right, for there is nothing I can get hold of that relishes like your goodies. Whilom, do you know I have always thought you have a genius for getting up relishes."

"There's no denying that I have always thought you have a genius for getting them down," said I.

"Well, that's all right. Whilom. You can't deny that the good things of this world and the human race should be brought together."

"No," said I, "but I have a choice as to which one of the human race it should be."

"So have I, Whilom," said Sam. "We're a unit on that."

Sam's logic is very good, but I don't like the way he puts it on. It's a bad fit.

But to come back to Jane. She told me that about all I had written had been directly or indirectly in the interests of the male assistants of the grammar schools. "Now" said she "write something that has nothing to do with your own pocket or comfort."

"Jane" said I "I've run my head against about every stone wall in the New York school system, and if you can tell me of anything else that you would like to have me knock my head against bring it on."

"Then suppose you write a short sensible letter about the salaries of the primary school assistants."

"I'll do it," said I.

"Make it short and sensible. Leave all the nonsense out of it and come right to the point," said Jane as she left me.

Thus it comes about that I send you a few reasons why the salaries of the primary teachers should be made equal at least to the salaries in the grammar schools. These reasons can be summoned up in the following few words.

The primary pupils should have the wisest, most skillful and most experienced teachers in the city since:

1. In many cases they get no schooling above the primary.
2. It is more important that the first few years of instruction be of the right kind, than that those of subsequent years should be so. Mental bow-legs can't be straightened.
3. It is also important that children at the helpless age of primary pupils should be under the care of judicious teachers who can appreciate and patiently meet the physical and moral needs of such pupils;—in fact, a woman who can extemporize herself into a careful mother of fifty children.

The present low scale of salaries in the primary department gives these two very bad results.

1. It fills the primaries with very young and inexperienced teachers.
2. As soon as they are trained to any good degree of efficiency, they pass into the grammar department whenever



they can find an opening thus making the primary a perpetual training school for raw recruits.

There Mr. Editor, I think that is short enough to suit Jane, and if it does not hit the nail on the head, let the other man take the hammer and see if he can do better,

Yours, JOHN W. SAXON.

### PRODUCTION OF NICKEL.

The nickel deposit, Lancaster county, Penn., is considered the largest in the world yet discovered, and the only deposit of the ore worked in America. Nickel was discovered here about the year 1856, though copper, which is taken from the same mine, was known in this locality seventy years ago. The ore has a gray color, is very heavy and quite hard, so hard that it is mined entirely by blasting. After the ore has been broken into small fragments, it is put into kilns, holding 80 to 90 tons each, and subjected to heat produced at first by the burning of a small quantity of wood, and continued by the conversion of the expelled gas. It is then put into a smelting furnace and undergoes a treatment similar to that of iron ore. The product resulting from this treatment is reduced to powder by passing it between iron rollers, and then shipped to Camden, N. J., where a complete separation is made of the nickel and copper. The price of pure nickel averages over two dollars a pound.

From four hundred to five hundred tons of the ore are taken from the mine per month, and the mining and working of this requires the labor of one hundred and seventy-five hands; a few Cornish and the rest American miners. The entire property belongs to a gentleman of Philadelphia. This mine furnishes nickel for our nickel coins, and for plating iron and other metals.

### LIST OF TEST-WORDS FOR SPELLING.

#### CLASS I.

Colored, maple, dainty, ridicule, adundance, whine, boundary, many, kinsfolk, frozen, lucrative, vestry, hearthstone, flaunting, hyena, compel, courtesy, sofas, causeless, coolly, admissible, surveyed, engross, presently, succor, wistful, groveling, 2, annals, tendency, whiz, substance, be lie, abyss, plunging, carpet, monstrous, immense, wooden, exclusive, wearily, irate, granite, raisin, primal, supervise, artillery, deceive, relay, pastry, deadening, gnawing, reconcile, captain, rival, suggest, stretch, accede, dredge, dispense, muscle, repair, lose, settle, rouse, mastiff, convene, spicy, ropy, heroes, wince, tussle, lizard, scathing, seesaw, primer, chestnut, shoeing, segment, pansy, naughty, drizzle, bilious, circus, quinsy, firkin, flamy, flimsy, gawky, fatling, jogging, forlorn, toll-gate, fiery, erroneous, professor, business, tiny, occurred, adherence, grease, university, superintendent, temperance, nominative, beggary, robin, apparel, dictionary, breakfast, forceps, foresee, brilliancy, satin, mountebank, acoustics, indelible, handkerchief, machinate, cupboard, mischievous, volatile, putrefy, adequate, dilatory, traceable, sidereal, emissary, patronize, fallacy, merchandise, familiarity, knoll, pigeon, scissors, college, medal, muzzle, vicar, askance, carriage, seizure, guinea, cleanse, Wednesday, arraign, weigh, satchel, skedaddle, average, somehow, guardian, taffy, tonguy, 2, abolish, mocassin, 2, separate, cushion, celebrate, umbrella, lying, dyeing, nicety, epistle, illicit, justify, salary, celery, millinery, foolery, fagot, maggot, Methodist, Wesleyan, biennial, thirtieth, verily, forgiveness, itching, delicious, barbarism.

### SPECIFIC HEAT.

It is not an uncommon thing to find teachers of Physics who have very loose ideas, if indeed any at all, of specific and latent heat. Many are content to memorize the definitions of the text-books without grasping fully the important principles and applications surrounding them. A few experiments, easily made by pupils or teacher, will greatly assist in rendering the whole subject clear. A few are suggested in this article, some of which are found in the common text-books.

Difference in specific heat is most readily shown in the case of two or three of the common metals. Take a piece of iron which can be easily grasped in the hand, and a piece of lead of about the same weight. Place them in boiling water, and let them remain a few minutes, after which lift them out by strings tied to them, and let them lie upon the table for a short time—say five minutes. Pass them to the class, and let them be grasped in the hands of the pupils. It will be at once evident that, though at the same temperature when removed from the water, the iron is now quite the warmest. The experiment may then be made of taking them at the same temperature outside, and holding them but a moment in the boiling water. The lead is then the warmest. It becomes hot or cold quicker than the iron. Its specific heat is about one-third that of iron.

Perhaps the neatest mode of showing difference in spec-

ific heat is one due to Prof. Tyndall. Balls of as many different materials as can be procured, are heated in boiling water. These balls of lead, zinc, etc., may be cast in bullet-moulds. As large as one-half inch in diameter would be desirable. The iron ball may be prepared by a vigorous use of the file. It is well to have wire hooks in them for convenience in handling. These may be easily made in the cast balls by putting one end of a short fine wire in the mould before filling. Prepare a thin cake of beeswax or tallow. This may be from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch in thickness, and may be prepared by putting the wax and some water in a saucer and putting it in an oven until the wax is melted, then remove it, and when the wax is just hardening, run the blade of a knife around the edge of the saucer to loosen it and prevent cracking in the centre. Support the wax in a horizontal position, and lift the balls by the attached strings, shake the drops of water from them, and place them as nearly as possible at the same time upon the wax. See that they do not touch each other, and steady them for a moment by the strings to prevent them from rolling off. If the cake of wax be not too thick, those having great specific heat will melt through and drop below; others with less will just appear on the under side; and some will only melt a small cavity in the plate. Their relative capacities for heat may be almost certainly ascertained by observing the depressions which they make. These will indicate capacities for equal volumes, or equal weights, as the case may be.

After these, some quantitative experiments should be made. These are more interesting and more valuable. Take a pound of lead and a pound of water. The last can be measured with tolerable accuracy, if no weighing apparatus be at hand. The lead will be weighed when purchased. Sheet lead is most desirable, but ordinary bar lead will answer very well. Coil it up, not closely, but so that it may be easily moved up and down in the vessel in which the pound of water is. Tie a string to the lead, and put it in boiling water. Put a thermometer in the pound of water, and carefully read its temperature to as small a fraction of a degree as possible. When the lead has reached the temperature of the boiling water, lift it out and shake the water from it, holding it, meanwhile, in the steam so it shall lose as little heat as possible. Plunge it in the pound of water and move it up and down so as to heat the water uniformly in the mean time watching the thermometer which remains therein closely. Note the highest temperature reached by the thermometer, and neglecting the loss of heat to the containing vessel, etc., you are in possession of the data for computing the specific heat of lead, considering water as a standard.

Let us suppose a case:

Temperature of 1 lb. water at beginning of experiment 57° F. Temperature of 1 lb. water at end of experiment 62° F. Supposed temperature of 1 lb lead coming from boiling water, 212° F.

We here see that the pound of lead has lost in temperature 150° F. in raising one pound of water through 50° F.—from which we deduce the specific heat of lead about one-thirtieth that of water. The experiment may be repeated two or three times, and the uniformity of the results noticed. It may be varied—and should be—by taking unequal weights of lead and water. A general equation should be worked out. Much will be learned by the student; among other things, that the temperature of boiling water is rarely so high as 212° F.

A roll of sheet iron or zinc may be used instead of lead. Mercury heated in a test tube in boiling water, and poured in a fine stream in the water, gives good results, but requires more careful manipulation.

I can not too highly commend these experiments to all who wish to get a clear knowledge of this subject. The whole can be done with a thermometer and an additional expense which amounts to almost nothing; and any teacher who passes over this subject in the way which is, unfortunately, too common, and complains daily that "we have no apparatus" had better "prolong his vision across the boundary of experimental evidence" and take to teaching—something else.—T. C. Mendenhall in *Nat. Teacher*.

SCENE IN MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—Professor—"Mr. A., what German psychologist made all our necessary ideas and *a priori* conceptions to be simply the results of the subjective laws of our own minds?"

Student—(After a moment of racking thought and despair.) "Can't—"

Professor—(Interrupting.) "Exactly; Kant, but you should not pronounce his name that way."—*Advance*.

On a very pretty girl saying to Leigh Hunt, "I am very sad you see," he replied, "Oh, no you belong to the other sect; you are very fair I see.—*Ex*."

### THE HORSE, THE GOAT, AND THEIR ALLIES:—A FABLE.

BY ASOP.

A serviceable old horse that had done many a hard days work, was turned by his kind master into an excellent pasture at night to the great disgust of an envious goat who desired all the richest herbage for himself.

Being unable to drive him out alone, the goat swore eternal friendship with a bull, who volunteered to perform that task. However, he did nothing but bellow and paw the ground till he had secured as allies, a fox, a cur, an ass and a half starved wolf, and together they succeeded in ejecting Dobbin from the field. After grazing many nights on the bare common, the horse secured the lion, the golden eagle, and a German boar as allies, and backed by these noble friends he again asserted his claim to the pasture. There arose a great commotion among the friends of the goat. The ass brayed and flourished his heels; the cur yelped; the wolf gnashed his teeth and howled; the bull bellowed and pawed up a cloud of dust. A hideous old baboon was hired to throw filth on the eagle; but the bird soared far above his reach and the foul stuff fell back on himself and his employers. A dozen she asses and a score of foul mouthed birds chattered at the horse and his allies till suddenly, while the lion confronted the bull, and the boar whetted his tusks in sight of the ass, the eagle made a swoop and seizing Billy by the beard he carried him bodily from the field and dropped him in a quagmire where he might have perished had he not been rescued by the bull.

Guarded by the lion, the eagle and the boar, Dobbin now held armed possession of the field. But the grass was soon filled with poisonous reptiles ready to hiss and sting, toads were hidden under every stone, and skunks were skulking in all parts of the pasture. The allies of the horse now made a bee, to which a large number of the noblest, wisest, and most skillful animals were invited. Of birds there came the wise owl, the far seeing falcon, the gold breasted trumpeter, the indomitable cock, the stately swan, and the bald head or American eagle; of insects the bee and the ant; of noble beasts, the brave bear, the courageous mastiff, the industrious beaver, the swift footed zebra, the American bison and moose, the European reindeer and elk, the beautiful giraffe, the pugnacious ram, the patient ox, the German stag and the Scotch stag hound. To direct the movements of all these there were the sagacious and powerful elephant. Guided by his counsel the united allies of the horse soon cleared the pasture of reptiles and vermin, they built a strong wall around it so that without treachery, the goat, even though assisted by the bull and all his allies, could not possibly break through. However, the lion, the eagle and the boar, knowing the bull to be a beast more noted for courage than discretion—which is also true of the goat—and having due respect even for the prowess of an ass' heels, determined to guard this wall day and night. But suddenly the lion fell sick and died, and the allies of the horse selected, as it was supposed, another lion to succeed him. Now the wall was in the shape of an equilateral triangle and this sham lion was set by his unsuspecting friends to guard one side of it. Here one dark night there arose the din of a most violent assault. The bull and the goat rushed furiously to the onset. The ass set his heels vigorously against the wall, kicking as only an ass can kick; and when the eagle and the boar rushed to defend the fast-widening breach, they were utterly dumbfounded to behold the skin of their old leader, the lion, lying on the ground, and an obstinate little donkey—who had just emerged therefrom—kicking viciously against the fortress that he was expected to defend, and braying as vigorously as the ass himself. So great was there astonishment that they could make no effectual resistance. The wall on that side was soon a heap of ruins! Straight through the breach rushed the enemies of the poor steed, and his case was pitiable in the extreme. For not only was the pasture lost, but he was gored by the bull, butted by the goat, brayed at and kicked by the donkey and the ass; hissed at and bitten by geese and serpents, mocked by the baboon and an army of apes; and, finally, it was only by dint of superhuman feats of prowess that the eagle and the boar rescued their friend from being given over as a feast for crows, curs, vultures and wolves.

MORAL.—Be careful in your choice of friends, and never trust an untried or a weak one. Traitors are always found in your own camp. A noble enemy is better than a score of weak and ignoble friends. You are always on guard against a known foe. You know not at what moment a false friend may betray you. In life's warfare trust nothing to chance. Be vigilant, be cautious, be valiant, and if overcome finally by machinations of the evil, die with your harness on, deserving the commendation of the brave and good. It is better to suffer stripes and starvation honorably, surrounded by noble companions, than to fatten on evil fruits in the society of the vicious.

### The Old School House.

The school house dim and old,  
How many years have flown;  
Since in its little fold  
My name was kindly known;  
From what it used to be  
When, gay as morning dreams,  
We played around the tree,  
How we watched the lengthened day,  
Through the dusty window pane,  
How we longed to be away,  
And at sport upon the plain;  
To leave the weary books,  
And the master's careful eye,  
For the flowers and the brook,  
And the cool and open sky.  
Alas! where now are they,  
My early comrades dear?  
Departed far away,  
And I alone am here;  
Some are in distant climes,  
And some in churchyard cold;  
Yet it tells of happy times,  
That school-house dim and old."

### A SILENT WITNESS.

BY EDMUND YATES,

AUTHOR OF "BLACK SHEEP," "CASTAWAY," "THE YELLOW FLAG,"  
ETC., ETC.

Studley staggered back against the wall, pressing his eye with his hands, as though striving to shut out sight and sense. Anne had seen what had occurred. The fearful crime just committed had been committed in vain, so far as their hope of secrecy was concerned. Another witness was ready to rise up against them, and bear testimony to a deed of blood, which had been perpetrated in her presence. Would Heath deal with Anne as he had dealt with Danby? No, there had been too many horrors, he was her father and would interfere. He would defend her, and at once.

With staggering footsteps Studley sought the door, and was about to open it, when he felt Heath's hand upon his arm. He recoiled instantly. "Stand off!" he cried, in a deep, hoarse whisper, "don't touch me! there's evidence of your bloody work upon your hands! stand off, and let me go!"

"That is your daughter lying fainting in the garden?" asked Heath. "You are sure of it, sure it is not the servant?"

"It is my daughter! She saw all, she has swooned, and must be seen to at once. I—"

"Stop this fooling!" said Heath, roughly gripping his companion by the arm. "Collect your senses, I say, for you will want them now! She has fainted, and there let her lie. When she recovers she will be too weak and too much dazed to do any harm, and meantime we have plenty to do!"

"Loose your hold on me!" said Studley, shaking himself free. "I cannot bear your touch! do you know what you've done?"

"Saved your life and my own," said Heath, "that is to say, if we're only quick in clearing up this place before the servant returns!"

As he spoke he moved lightly and with careful footsteps toward where the body was lying. In the struggle the cloth had been dragged from the table to the floor, and with a portion of this cloth Heath, in following Studley, to the window, had covered the features of the dead. He removed it now very quietly, and bending down, silently contemplated his cruel work. There was one large clot of blood outside his waistcoat, where the dagger-blade had penetrated, and the coat-sleeve against which it had glanced, was ripped and ragged, and dark-stained. The mouth and eyes were partly open, and the fair, open brow, and the delicate chiselling round the nostrils were contracted as though by a sharp spasm of pain. The arm with which the last feeble attempt at defense had been made was bent across the body, the other hung stiffly by the side.

Heath's face, as he noted these different particulars, was void of expression. In it no rage, no sorrow, neither exultation nor remorse, could be discerned. After a pause he stooped, and taking up the pendant arm, laid his finger on the wrist. Then he dropped it carefully, and regaining his feet, beckoned to Studley to approach.

Studley, however, remained motionless. On Heath's repeating the gesture he waved his hand angrily, in token of disgust, and then placed it before his eyes.

"Will you come here at once!" said Heath, in a low voice—neither of them had spoken above a whisper since the

deed was done—"or do you want the servant to return and alarm the village?"

"Is he—is he quite dead?" asked Studley, bending forward, and for the first time looking toward the corpse. "What—what are you going to do with it? It must be hidden—where can it be hidden?"

"What's the depth of that pond in the garden?" asked Heath, with his eyes fixed upon the ground.

"The pond? about six feet, I think," said Studley. "Young Danby once—good God! I forgot—I mean he once plumed it with a rake one day when he was down here."

"That's deep enough," said Heath, "for our present purposes, at all events. I must have something to wrap it in—some matting, or something of that sort. I will see if there is any in the tool-house."

He made as though he would have moved away: but Studley caught him by the coat.

"Don't leave me," he cried; "I cannot be left with it. I will come with you."

The nearest way to the shed in which the tools, which had been used in the cultivation of the garden, ere it was a jungle, were kept, was through the store-room. Before following his companion, Studley cast a rapid glance through the dining-room window, and saw the dark mass still lying there prostrate, motionless. Even then he had a thought of going out to her; but Heath, in a harsh, hoarse whisper, called to him to "Come on!" and he obeyed.

Groping in the dark shed, they found some matting, which was dank and worn, and a sack, at the bottom of which were a few rotting potatoes. This Heath declared would serve their purpose, and emptying it, he carried it to the dining-room, closely followed by Studley.

As they re-entered the house the sinking horror, which had seized upon Studley immediately after the commission of the deed, crept over him again. It was with the greatest difficulty that he could force himself to enter the room. When he did so, he looked at once toward the body, yet started when he saw it, as though not expecting to find it there. He was not, however, allowed any time for meditation, for Heath angrily called him to give him assistance in the dreadful task in which he was engaged.

"I am coming," said Studley, mechanically. Then, pointing, he added;

"Look down; you see the blood has soaked into the carpet."

"We will attend to that later," said Heath. "I have a plan in my head by which we can keep everybody out of the house for days, giving us plenty of time to take all necessary precautions; but we must get rid of this first, and for that I require your help."

Not much help did Studley give him, though he strove to do what he was told, and with trembling hands carried out the orders which the younger man gave in short, quick, peremptory tones. The head and upper portion of the body were enveloped in the sack; the feet were tied together by the rope with which the victim had been bound to the chair; then, in silence, the two men lifted the ghastly burden between them, and carried it through the store-room, into the cold, damp hall, and through the grimly-sculptured doorway out into the night. It was very heavy, and, though his companion had taken by far the heavier portion of the load upon himself, Studley had several times to call him to stop, while he sought to recover breath and wiped away beads of sweat from his forehead with his trembling hands. It was a close, faint, clammy autumn evening without a breath of air to drive away the thin gray mist rising as ever from the jungle, without a ray of moonlight to penetrate the thick darkness which has already come upon the earth. So, they went on; crushing under foot the newly fallen leaves, and brushing away the cold dew which stood in thick drops upon the coarse rank grass, until they stopped by the side of the pond. Here, at a sign from Heath, they deposited their burden; Studley, to his horror, being left alone by the side of the corpse while Heath left him to "look for something heavy," as he hoarsely whispered. Presently he reappeared, bearing with him two huge stones which he had pulled out from among the foundations of the dilapidated rustic bridge. One of these he wrapped in his handkerchief, and making a slit in the sack with his penknife, tied the weight firmly to it. At his instructions Studley did the same with the other stone, which he attached to the feet. Then once more raising the body between them, they bore it to the middle of the bridge some of the decaying balustrades of which Heath cleared away with one vigorous blow, and then, with great difficulty, for Studley's strength by this time was fast failing him, dropped it into the middle of the pond. It sank instantly. The slow, broad ripple, like a sullen smile, spread over the surface of the stagnant water for an instant, and the hoarse cry of a raven, flapping slowly on its homeward way, was Walter Danby's dirge.

With the noise, splash, and the gurgle of the water as

it closed over the body still in his ears, Studley was standing gazing at the spot where it had disappeared, when Heath shook him roughly by the arm.

"You seem to have forgotten your daughter," he cried, "though you were so anxious about her a few minutes since. Come, and let us see after her." He turned and strode toward the house. Studley following him in silence.

Yes, the father had been right in his surmises; the prostrate form was that of handsome Anne Studley, who had gone forth but two hours since in all the blushing hope and pride of a first love, to give a ready answer to the man who had asked her to link her life with his. Where was his life now—gone! Where were her hopes?—blighted and wrecked forever!

She knows nothing of this now, for she is still senseless," go says Heath, who has lifted her, not without a certain gentleness, and, looking into her face, would have supported her head against his knee had not her father suddenly interposed.

"Do not touch her. I will not have you lay hands upon her!" he cried, passionately.

"Drop that," cried Heath, turning round upon him savagely; "drop it, now and forever. In this matter, at least, you are as guilty as I am; at all events, the law would make no difference between us; drop all that foolery about my hands and my touch. If my hands did this, it will be my head that will have to plan our safety; and even when it comes to getting the lady up-stairs, I imagine you would not be able to manage much without my help. Stand clear now, and I will carry the girl to her room. Once there, I will give you my idea of what should be done." He stooped down, and lifting her in his strong arms as though she had been a child, carried her up the staircase and laid her on the bed.

"Get her clothes off," he said to her father, "while I go down-stairs and clear up below there, and get rid of this ugly mark." He pointed to a pale red stain upon his hand, and Studley shuddered. "You must keep your wits about you now," Heath continued, "for in the next twenty-four hours lies all the danger. Undress her, as I told you, and put her into bed, throw her clothes down here or there in a tumbled heap; I will bring up the brandy from down-stairs, and, if you have a medicine chest in the house, it would be best to place it open on the table. I want to give the room the aspect of sudden illness; she cannot remain in her swoon very much longer, and it ought to be done before she recovers."

Studley did as he was bid; his power of will seemed to have deserted him, and he was entirely reliant on his companion. When Heath returned, he found that Anne was in bed, her clothes in a disorderly heap on a chair, and a bottle of sal volatile, a basin and a sponge on the table by the bedside.

"That is right," he said, looking round. "When I was settling things down-stairs, I thought this matter through, and have determined what is best to be done. Now attend to me, Ned Studley," he cried, sharply, for Studley was rocking to and fro in his chair, and his eyes were wandering round the room, "attend to me, and remember exactly what I say. It is now half-past nine, in half an hour your servant will come back. When you go to the gate to let her in, you must tell her that Miss Studley has been taken ill, that she has gone to bed, and that you are afraid she is attacked with fever. Ask her to come in and take off her bonnet quickly, as your daughter requires watching and nursing, and you want this girl to sit up with her during the night. If I am any judge of human nature, this girl will refuse—she is an ignorant, stupid creature—and will be terribly frightened at the mere mention of the word fever. You must make a show of insisting, declaring that if she does not come in at once, you will be compelled to get some one else; she will be too glad to accept the alternative, and will go away to her friends, who live here in the village, don't they?"

"But suppose she is not frightened at the notion of the fever, and is willing to come in and do the nursing, what am I to do, then?" asked Studley.

"Take her straight to your daughter's room, and never leave her out of your sight. If Miss Studley comes out of her swoon, anything she may say you can treat as ravings of delirium. Don't let the girl go into any other part of the house on any pretense whatever. We can settle what is to be done with her when I come back."

"Come back," cried Studley. "Where are you going?"

"Only to the chemist's," said Heath. "It is most necessary that your daughter should have no clear idea of what is passing around her for the next twenty-four hours, so that when she comes out of her swoon it will be necessary to give her a sleeping draught."

"Well, but I have some laudanum in my room," said Studley.

"That will be very useful to increase the strength of the



dose, but it is better for me to go to the chemist's where I would take care to purchase some other medicine, to give an air of truth to the story which you will tell to the servant, and which she without doubt will immediately spread in the village. In fact, I shall myself give some hint of Miss Studley's illness to the chemist, and ask him what he thinks would be the proper medicine for it."

"Don't be long—don't be long gone, Heath," said Studley, looking up pitiously at him, "for Heaven's sake don't be long gone—I cannot bear to be left by myself to-night!"

"There is the brandy," said Heath, with cold contempt, pointing to the bottle which he had placed on the table; "drink a wine-glass of that, and it may restore your courage, but don't muddle your brains, and don't forget my instructions about the servant girl."

## CHAPTER VII.

### PRECAUTIONS.

The sharp jingle of the rusty bell startled Captain Studley, endeavoring to piece together his wandering thoughts, and to realize to himself what had occurred. After a hurried glance at his daughter, who was lying moaning in her half-sleep, and tossing to and fro upon her pillow, he left the room, and with quick, nervous footsteps made for the gate.

"Who's there?" he asked, in trembling accents, before he opened it.

"All right," was the answer, in Heath's well-known deep voice.

"You have been a long time," muttered Studley, as he closed the door behind him.

"The chemist had gone to bed," said Heath, "and I had to knock him up; but he was a civil, stupid fellow, and swallowed my tale, and gave me all I wanted with the utmost readiness. Has the servant returned?"

"Yes," said Studley; "she came soon after you left. I spoke to her as we agreed, and it ended pretty much as you anticipated—she was frightened at the idea of infection, and would not come in; so she has gone home, promising to send her mother, who is accustomed to nursing sick people, in the morning."

"So far, so good. By that time we shall know what to do with her," said Heath. "Now tell me about your daughter."

"Not in there—don't go in there," cried Studley to his companion, who was making for the dining-room; "stand here on the steps for an instant."

"Where you please," said Heath, with a contemptuous shrug of the shoulders; "only let me know. Has she come to her senses?"

"Yes," answered Studley; "that is to say, partly, poor girl. She looks round her in a strange, dazed way, and does not seem to realize where she is. More than once she has started up in bed with a short, sharp cry, and when I have tried to soothe her, she has asked me if it were not a horrid dream. Of course I told her it was; but she is in a pitiable state, constantly moaning and tossing about in the bed. I don't know what we shall do with her!"

"This draught will keep her quiet," said Heath, taking a vial from his pocket, "more especially if you add to it five drops from your own laudanum bottle. It is of vital importance that for the next twenty-four hours she should be ignorant of all that has passed, and so far helpless as to be unable to leave the room, or hold communication with any one but you."

As Studley took the bottle, he raised his eyes searchingly to Heath's face, saying, "There is—there is nothing in this but what you said, Heath, I suppose?"

"Bah!" said Heath, snatching it from him, extracting the cork with his teeth, and pouring some of the contents down his throat. "I suppose that will satisfy you of its harmlessness. Take it now, put the additional five drops to it, and see that she swallows it at once; and as soon as she drops off come to me."

"Not down-stairs," said Studley, quickly, "we can sit on the landing outside her door. It would be dangerous to leave her unwatched."

"It would be a great deal more dangerous to have her hear what we said," said Heath; "but I can satisfy myself on that point when I come up. One word more. She has said nothing but what you have told me? she has made no reference to—anything that she saw?"

"Not a syllable," said Studley; "indeed she can scarcely be said to have got her senses back yet."

"Give her that, then, said Heath, "and we shall be sure of her for the time we require."

After Studley had gone up-stairs, Heath went into the dining-room and looked round him. The lamp shone brightly; the fire which he had lighted when he came to clear the room was burning in the grate; the jewel-casket and its contents had been removed, and the cloth replaced. One of the hanging corners of this cloth was deeply stained.

In making his careful survey he came upon this, and taking out his pocket-knife, cut off the dark corner, and ripped the cloth above it into jagged strips.

"That looks as if a dog had done it," he muttered to himself. "What was that he said about a mark on the carpet? Ah, here it is," and stooping down he examined it thoroughly. It was not on the carpet, but on the hearth-rug—an irregular shaped crimson stain. Heath considered a moment. Then he thrust the poker in among the burning coals. When he had made it red-hot he pulled the poker forth, and holding it immediately above the stain, let it drop. Left it there for an instant, and then rolled it three or four times over with his foot, finally picking it up and replacing it in the fender. "I think that will do," he said, looking at it, "nobody could doubt but that was the result of an accident, and now every troublesome trace is destroyed. A close risk though," he muttered, shaking his head; "and with such a fellow as this in confidence, who can tell when he is safe?" He turned to go up-stairs. Then suddenly looked over his shoulder at the spot where that had been. There was a dark shadow there now, he could swear. He stepped back to the table, turned the lamp round, and the shadow was gone. Then with a last sigh of relief he left the room.

He found Studley waiting for him on the landing at the top of the stairs. No sound came from the bed-room, though the door was ajar, and Studley pointing towards it whispered "She is sound."

"Did you give her the draught?" asked Heath.

"Yes," said Studley, "she took it quietly, and scarcely knew what it was—I believe you can do anything with her now—and in a few minutes she fell into quite a peaceful slumber. Poor girl!" he muttered, "it would be almost better for her if she never woke."

"This is entirely a matter of opinion," said Heath, "but what we have to do is to attend to business. This wretched affair—brought about, mark, by sheer necessity, not by any wish of mine—has changed the whole programme; the money and jewels plainly are no longer safe here, they must be removed by me instead of by you, as we originally intended, and no steps must be taken toward parting with the diamonds for months to come."

"Where do you propose to take the things?" asked Studley.

"I think to Paris, but I have not decided yet," replied Heath.

"Why can't I take them?" asked Studley, eagerly. "I cannot remain in this place; I shall go mad if I remain here."

"And what is to become of your daughter?" asked Heath, turning upon him savagely. "She cannot go from here; she holds our lives in her hands, and you are answerable for her. You must remain here, professedly in charge of your sick child, and all the inquiries that are to be made, and all the work that is to be done outside must be done by me."

"When will he be missed, do you think?" whispered Studley.

That is the first point on which I intend to assure myself," said his companion. "I shall go to town the first thing tomorrow morning, in order to ascertain if his intention of coming here to-day was known to anyone."

"I shouldn't think it would be," said Studley. "It isn't very likely that a fellow who was coming down to pay money which he had lost at cards would care to inform any one of his errand."

"No," said Heath. "I think you are right there. And there is another reason why he should keep silence."

He pointed as he spoke toward the bed-room door.

Studley at first looked up at him blankly, but suddenly he said:

"Great Heavens! I had forgotten all about that. If she really cared for him, it is enough to turn the poor girl's brain."

"That is an additional necessity for keeping a strict watch upon her," said Heath, "and that duty and responsibility must necessarily devolve entirely on you. However, she can be safely left now for a few minutes, and I want you to come down-stairs and help me to pack those things in the portmanteau."

When the portmanteau—a strong black one, with Studley's name on it in white letters—was fully packed, it was found to be very heavy indeed.

"You will have some difficulty in carrying this, won't you?" asked Studley, who had to take both his hands to lift it from the ground, "and yet it would not be advisable to give it into any one else's custody."

"I can carry it well enough," said Heath, "and you may be perfectly certain that no one else touches it, until its contents have been deposited in a place of safety. By the way, I shall want to be up early in the morning, and to get across to the station before the omnibus starts. Is there any chance of obtaining a cab in the village?"

"They keep one at the Lion," said Studley; "but the train before that which the omnibus meets goes soon after seven o'clock."

"That is the one which I intend to take," said Heath. "It would be advisable for me to show early at the bank, and I have rather a hard day's work before me there. I shall lie down in your den for a few hours, and I am sure to wake in good time. You, I suppose, will sleep in the chair by your daughter's bedside?"

"Yes," said Studley. "I suppose I must."

"You will be guided in your conduct to her by circumstances, remember," said Heath. "From the little I have seen of her she is a girl, of great force of character; but you will have sufficient influence over her to keep her quiet for forty-eight hours. In that time I shall be back, and we can consult further. Now good-bye."

He put out his hand, and had held it out for a minute before Studley met it with his own. For an instant an angry flush rose on Heath's cheeks, but it died away speedily as he repeated, "Good-bye; remember all that depends on your care and watchfulness!" When he reached the captain's room, Heath smoked a pipe and read a book—he could not have told you what, the first that came to hand—before stretching himself on the ragged old ottoman which was to serve him as couch. When he had blown out the light and closed his eyes he fell asleep at once, and slept calmly and peacefully until daybreak, when he arose, and taking the portmanteau with him, walked off to the Lion, where he roused the still slumbering stable people and ordered a cab.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## CONTINUOUS SCHOOLING.

Whilst the school bill was under discussion in the Legislature of 1870, some member of the House of Delegates offered an amendment reducing the minimum length of the school term from five months to three. Another member was inclined to have no minimum, but to divide out the money among all the neighborhoods and let each school be continued only as long as the money might last. For a while the minds of the members appeared to be drifting strongly in favor of indefinitely short terms; but Major Bell turned the tide by proposing, as a still farther amendment in the same direction, that inasmuch as such schools could have no educational value, the local school officers be allowed, at discretion, to divide out the school money among the children to buy candy with!

The same point was repeatedly discussed in the Senate and on one occasion a senator related the following piece of his own experience, which we give as we remember it. Said he: "A neighboring boy and I started to a country school together. Both his father and mine were farmers, but as a matter of economy he was sent to school only in the winter, and was kept working on the farm during the remainder of the year, whilst I was kept at school ten months in the year. Of course, I soon went ahead of my companion; and when I had mastered the studies of the school, I went to the Virginia Military Institute, and remained there four years. After graduating, I took charge temporarily of the same school where I had received my primary education, and whom should I find among the pupils but that same friend of my youth! And poor fellow, he was still blundering along in Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography."

This is an impressive, but not a singular illustration of the difference in effect between long and short terms. Short schools are not worth what they cost, because they do not train the faculties, or impress the subject matter on the memory. Corn simply planted may yield something, but a profitable crop comes only of timely and repeated cultivation. Five months was fixed upon as the minimum term from a conviction that nothing less would ensure durable impressions, or sufficient progress to guard the child from a *Sisyphus* operation like that of the boy in the above story. If the furnace is not kept in steady heat long enough to melt the metal sufficiently to take the shape of the mould, the whole operation is a costly failure. Schools become more effective each week of their continuance.

Old Frederick of Prussia, tyrant as he was, had a long head about schools, as well as other things. His school term was not three months, or five, but twelve; and school was kept seven days in the week—Sunday being the day for religious teaching. No holidays allowed. A few quotations from his law:

"As in many towns parents do not send their children to school in summer, on the plea that they have to guard the cattle; our magistrates and judges in the districts shall see that a special shepherd is engaged rather than allow the children to be kept from school. Where the houses are scattered far apart, and the cattle cannot be driven into one place to be guarded, one child after the other, if there are several in the family or neighborhood, shall alternately every day attend to the herds, and the inn-keepers and inhabitants of such towns shall make other arrangements by which each child can go to school at least three days of the week, that it may not forget in summer what it learned in winter."

"No week day vacations are to be given, not even during Harvest time.—*Wa. Ed. Journal.*

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## THE ART SCHOOL OF COOPER UNION, NEW YORK.

For sixteen years the Art Schools of the Cooper Union have been in operation. Last week the annual exhibition took place, showing a very encouraging state of progress and prosperity. The comprehensiveness of the system of instruction may be inferred from the following list of works shown in the women's department: Photography, three hundred; drawings from casts, sixty; shaded drawings, one hundred and fifty; outlines, one hundred and twenty-five; specimens of engravings, two hundred. In the men's departments there were ninety rudimentary drawings, eighty-five figures, two hundred and twenty-five ornamental designs, sixty-five shaded drawings, sixty from casts, fifteen from life; one hundred and ten architectural drawings, two hundred and five mechanical, scientific and miscellaneous drawings, and two hundred clay models. These figures represent only a fraction of the entire work of the classes.

## REUNION AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 14. CONGRATULATIONS BY PUPILS. PRESENTATION TO MISS WHITING.

A reunion of the former graduates and teachers of Female Department of Grammar School No. 14, E. 27th st. was held, last Friday afternoon, to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Miss Whiting's connection with the school, both as teacher and principal.

Among those who testified, both by their presence and by their words, to the high appreciation with which they valued Miss Whiting's services as an instructor of youth, not less esteemed as a lady of high culture and many virtues, were the venerable Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pres. Neilson, & Commissioners Herring & Baker, Messrs. Atterberry & Davenport of the Board of Trustees, Assistant Superintendent Fanning, Hon. John H. Stewart, John Stephenson, Esq., and Adam Sackett of the Board of School Trustees of the 21st Ward.

Mr. Adam F. Sackett made an address of welcome. He spoke of the changes that had taken place in the past 40 years, especially in education. He said Miss Whiting's course and conduct had always been that of a good and faithful servant. It was not alone as an instructor that Miss Whiting excelled, but also as an example of true womanhood. Her pupils had learned, not only the learning that is found in books, but that better learning, which, by its example, inculcates the value of modesty and of firmness of gentleness, and of devotion to duty. Mr. Sackett's address was followed by the reading of the Bible by Peter Cooper, who, when he had finished reading, made a few remarks in reference to the appropriateness of this testimonial, in honor of a lady for whom he had always entertained the highest respect and esteem. Mr. Cooper spoke of his own long connection with the schools of this city, and of the pleasure it had always given him to visit the Female Department of Grammar School No. 14. He was followed by Pres. Neilson, who joined his praises with those that had already been said in honor of one whose life of usefulness had been so well known to most of those present. His remarks, which we are unable to give here in full, were well received by the audience. Misses Simpson and Murch, Messrs. O'Donnell and Nash sang in good style, the quartette, "Hark, the Lark." This was followed by an address of welcome, written and read by Miss Sarah J. Burke, a former graduate, and now teacher in the school. Did Miss Whiting's reputation as a teacher depend upon the merit of this literary effort from the pen of a former pupil we

are sure she could not have wished for a better representative than the lady so fitly chosen by the committee. Addressing the audience she said that any words of welcome would perhaps be deemed unnecessary for them since, looking on that genial face they found there that same welcoming smile which had so often welcomed them years before, and that having seen this, words were no longer necessary.

Turning to the class of 1875 who were on that day to receive their diplomas, she addressed them as the younger members of the already large family. These she asked God to bless, and for them she besought a distribution of His choicest gifts and the fulfillment of their brightest visions.

To the graduates of later years, she brought many pleasing memories by her allusions to different pleasing episodes in the history of the school; notably so was the reference made to the time the scholars spent in the almshouse, where after the destruction of the former school-house by fire, this building gave them a temporary refuge and they became poorhouse children indeed. The old trees that had once been wont to adorn the playground received a passing notice, and the allusion to the pathetic scene of the scholars standing around in mournful attitudes chanting the plaintive melody, "Woodman spare that tree," while a vandal workman was levelling it to the ground, pleased many in the audience.

This was followed by Millard's own fresh and beautiful song "Waiting" which was well sung by Mrs. E. Case Corbitt; then came a report from the class of 1870 by Mrs. E. Osborne Dows, and this in turn was followed by a trio nicely rendered by the graduating class. Next came a sonnet written for the occasion by Mr. Wm. Oland Bourne, and read by himself. After which Mrs. Shorey played a piano solo. Miss Mary F. Murch's "In Memoriam" which besides possessing the merit of appropriate and becoming brevity, was also deserving of much praise for its sparkling wit and humorous reference to different events in the history of her class. Miss A. Mook then sang a solo "El Capriccioso" which being encored she sang in still better style, the "Maid of Arcadie." Mr. Atterbury was then introduced and in his usual happy vein, kept the audience in continual merriment for some minutes.

The diplomas were then conferred to the graduating class by Assistant Superintendent Fanning who read a letter from Superintendent Kiddle in which he referred in terms of the highest praise to Miss Whiting's long and honorable career.

After the conferring of the diplomas, Rev. Dr. Bellows was introduced and favored the audience with a most charming speech. The teachers and graduates of the schools, desired to present among other gifts and tokens of esteem for the former principal, a beautiful brooch of 40 pearls set in gold and jet, bearing in a monogram the initials of a departed sister, to whom when alive, Miss Whiting had been much attached, and Dr. Bellows had been chosen to make the presentation speech.

At the close of Dr. Bellows's speech, Mr. John Stephenson spoke at some length of his long acquaintance with Miss Whiting. The quartette "Oft in the still night," was then sung which brought the exercises to a close.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL 38.

The Exercises connected with the presentation of medals and prizes to pupils in the Female Department of this school, took place on Friday. The following is the programme:

Keeping his word—read by Miss H. Strasburger; My Old Home—composed and read by Lottie Lyons; William Tell—recited by Bertie Andrews; Clerical Wit—recited by Carrie Memmel; Aunt Tabitha—recited by Mary Kennedy; Curfew Shall not Ring—recited by Mary Martin; Valedictory—pronounced by Mary Kennedy.

We draw the attention of the school department to the grand vocal and instrumental concert which will be given next Monday evening, June 28th, 8 o'clock, in Terrace Garden, 58th street & 3d avenue, for the benefit of a disabled teacher. Tickets to be had of the principals of every public school, and at the door, on the evening of the concert. Tickets 50 cents a piece.

## VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

The closing exercises took place on Wednesday, at Dr. Ganse's Church. There were seven graduates. Essays were read by Misses Crooks, Croft, Hastings, Tibbits Ash, Morris, and Jeffray. Rev. Dr. Taylor delivered a very interesting address on "Christian Education." The Valedictory was read by Miss Whittemore, "Living & Live." Dr. Van Norman presented the diplomas. Dr. Ganse said a few earnest words of encouragement and advice to the class of graduates, and Dr. Ormsby pronounced the benediction.

## THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

The closing exercises took place on Wednesday. During the year, 549 pupils have been instructed. Miss Handy brought on the stage two girls who were born dumb, and yet who, (having only three days' instruction) could speak a few sentences plainly. Six pupils graduated and received diplomas. John C. Coltman received the Cary Testimonial. Ella Dillingham took the prize for drawing, and Jonathan Eddy the gold medal for scholarship. The exercises of the "High Class" were exceedingly interesting, and kept the attention of the audience.

## MRS. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL.

We gave a brief report of the interesting exercises that took place here, June 14. We append here the remarks of the *Home Journal* and *Art Journal*, and join with them in commending the earnest labors of a lady whose labors are so efficient in securing the results of a genuine education to her pupils. The remarkable success of her school shows that the public appreciate her work; her scholars come from distant cities.

The Annual Commencement Exercises at Mrs. Benedict's School are always of a highly interesting character, both from a literary and a musical point of view.

The literary essays were cleverly written, were well delivered, and were very warmly received by the crowded and fashionable audience present.

The piano pupils of Prof. Louis Staab made a marked sensation, as their performance, in all instances, was worthy of very high praise. Prominent among them were Miss Edith Gleason, and Miss Helen Williams, of Chicago, who by the brilliance of their execution, their well regulated power, their delicacy and tenderness of expression, and their remarkable accuracy won the warmest approbation.—*Art Journal*.

The house was crowded with a large and fashionable audience, including Professor John C. Draper and wife, Mr. Hatch, the banker; Chancellor Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. William Taylor, Dr. Roswell Smith, Dr. Fuller Walker, Mr. Tefft, Mrs. Griswold, Rev. Dr. Imbrie, Rev. Dr. Kelley, Mr. Gregory, and many others. Ten young ladies graduated, including Miss Mary Y. Hatch, Miss Anna G. Tefft, Miss Mary L. Looney, and Miss Kate M. Melville of this city. Miss Hatch delivered the valedictory in a satisfactory manner, winning much applause. Miss Maggie J. Little gave the salutatory, and was also the class historian. Professor Staab played in a masterly manner a long selection from "Tannhauser." Rev. Dr. Crosby made the address, and Rev. Dr. Taylor presented the diplomas. The whole affair reflected great credit upon Mrs. Benedict and her well trained pupils.—*Home Journal*.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 28.

The Annual Reception of Primary School No. 28, was held on Friday, the 18th. Though the day was overcast, the reputation which this school enjoys in regard to its receptions or some other equally good influence, brought together a large audience. The Principal, Miss Wilkinson, resigned her authority temporarily, and Mr. John F. Trow, Trustee, presided.

Commissioners Baker & Wood, Trustees Warren and Hayward, and Inspectors Gerard and Agnew, were present.

There are two features that deserve special mention; namely, the music, under charge of Miss Murphy, and the calisthenics, under supervision of Miss Dugan. The school officers who spoke so flatteringly of these performances, rendered no more than just praise to those who had evidently spent time and labor in drill.

Miss Wilkinson evidently has in some one of her assistants an efficient stage-manager. The selections were excellent, the elocution well-cared for, and the whole performance moved along with wonderful smoothness.

A recitation, "Curfew," by a little girl, was rendered with good effect; and we note it, because, though it may have been often given in grammar schools, it has been considered too difficult for primary scholars.

At the close, Mr. Trow congratulated teachers and scholars on the success of their entertainment. Commissioner Wood made a few pleasant remarks. Trustee Hayward and Inspector Gerard each made a short speech.

The children then presented some of the officers with baskets of flowers, and closed by singing "Good Night."

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL 47.

This school became famous under the skillful direction of Miss Lydia Wadleigh, now Lady Superintendent at the Normal College. Miss Woodward, her successor, has maintained the remarkable reputation achieved by her predecessor, and so the exercises of Friday morning last attracted a large audience. The walls were adorned with



very creditable drawings of birds, flowers, and objects. The number who have been admitted to the Normal College from the school is 105, of whom Miss Lillie E. Warren attained 97 per cent. Of the eight hundred admitted, only two reached this high standing. There were present, Supt. Jones, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Miss Wadleigh, Trustees Earle, Schell, Taler, and Mac Lean, Inspectors Agnew and Gerard, Commissioner Wood and Herring.

## PROGRAMME.

"Work," Mary Judson Spencer; "The battle of Ivry," Rachael P. Hays; "The Young Gray Head" Ada Crossley.

Address—To the "Collopiean Society," Edith Hawthorn Crane; "The Curfew," Elizabeth Mattison; Valedictory, Eva Palmer.

## ADDRESSES.

The presentation of medals, by James W. Gerard, and of prizes, by Chas. M. Earle, were accompanied by interesting addresses. Commissioner Wood was called upon by Mr. Schell, and his brief remarks were listened to with pleased attention. He dwelt mainly on the growth and power of the Normal College. The music conducted by Prof. Bristow was excellent; Miss Raeburn's singing a quite remarkable feature.

The Gerard Medals were won by Eveline W. Hopps, Lizzie Waters; and Scholarship Prizes by Rachael P. Hays, Mary A. Haggerty, Lillie E. Warren, Bertha I. Eising, Amelia Roeder.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 18.

The Reception of this school took place at Terrace Garden on Friday afternoon. On the stage were Trustees Macklin, Alston, and Katzenberg. Judges Van Voorst and Larremore, Sup't Kiddle and others. The exercises were interesting in the highest degree. In the address of Sup't Kiddle, the principal, F. Hudson, was referred to as one who was doing his work in a masterly and successful manner. He congratulated the pupils on the faithful labors of the Principal and his associates, Judge Van Voorst being called out, said that when so good a witness as Mr. Kiddle, had given such unqualified testimony he should give judgment at once—in favor of the school. He referred in complimentary terms to D. J. Martin's Valedictory. Hon. S. P. Moulton followed with brief remarks.

## PROGRAMME.

"The North American Indian," William Bronner; "Filial Piety," Charles W. Jackson; "Speech of Regulus," Leopold Leo; "Old Ironsides," Benj. Moss; "The Pipes at Lucknow," William Shaffer; "Somebody's Darling," Thomas Truss. School; presentation of diplomas; Valedictory, "The Giants of the Nineteenth Century," Daniel Hoffman Martin; Address to graduates and school, Henry Kiddle, Esq., City Superintendent.

## HON. WM. H. NEILSON.

We present to our readers this week a portrait of the President of the Board of Education, Wm. H. NEILSON, Esq., who has been so faithful a friend of our Common Schools during the last quarter of a century.

While still a young man he was connected with the Parochial Schools of the Episcopal Church, and by his fidelity, sound judgement, and prudent counsels displayed his fitness for this trust. He subsequently became a member of the Public School Society, and in 1849 was elected a Trustee, which office he filled from January 1, 1850, until the Society was merged in the Board of Education, and its schools became a part of the Ward System of Common Schools on the 1st of August, 1853. Mr. NEILSON was placed on the Normal School Committee, of which he was Chairman, at the termination of the career of the Society.

When the transfer took place, fifteen Trustees of the Society took their seats in the Board of Education as Commissioners, in compliance with the act authorizing the Union. Of this number Mr. Neilson was one.

The Saturday Normal School, sustained by the Society, was, for a long period, the only institution existing in the city for the training of teachers. For several years the teachers of the Ward, as well as of the Public Schools, had been admitted to its classes, and upon the reorganization of the Committee on Normal Schools by the Board of Education, Mr. NEILSON was made Chairman of the Committee, which duties he discharged until the close of the year 1857.

At the election for officers in 1855, he was called to the Presidency of the Board, and in 1858 he was re-elected. He, however, still continued to perform important services in connection with the Normal Schools, in which he took an especial interest.

Mr. Neilson's services as a Commissioner closed with the year 1858, but after an interval of five years, in 1864, he was returned to his seat, to which he was re-elected term after

term, until 1869, when the Board was legislated out of office by the act of that year, which reduced the number of members to twelve.

On the subsequent reconstruction of the City Government and the re-organization of the Board under the law of 1873, Mr. NEILSON was appointed Commissioner by Mayor HAVEMEYER, was chosen President of the new Board, and has been re-elected at the two successive annual elections in 1874 and 1875.

It is almost gratuitous to say that during the twenty-five years past, for eighteen of which Mr. NEILSON has been known as an officer of our Common Schools, he has been one of the most indefatigable workers in behalf of popular education in the city. Many have filled their offices, and have discharged their duties with great ability for one, two, or even three terms, but Mr. NEILSON has not hesitated to devote his labor and time for many consecutive years; and after a decade of uninterrupted service, with an interregnum which would have moderated the zeal of most men, he has responded again and again to the call of his fellow-citizens, or the appointing power of the Mayor, and cheerfully returned to his familiar walks in the educational department with the alacrity of his earlier years, and the enthusiasm of his former devotion—quicken, indeed, by the largely increased responsibilities and importance of a work so intimately connected with the welfare of the nation. It is but justice to say that, during the intervals of his official relations with the schools, he was still an interested and watchful visitor. The school-records, by his frequent and characteristic signature, bear witness to the constancy of his visitations, and the care with which he watched the progress of those whom he had assisted to train in the Normal Schools, as they were promoted from one grade to another, in the teachers' ranks. The friendships thus formed have been continued unbroken, and "the cloud of witnesses" of those who have had his friendship and sympathy, is an enviable testimony to the success with which he has sustained his official and personal relations to the teachers.

This brief sketch of the school labors of Mr. Neilson would be imperfect were we to omit some expression of his views as given in the reports and addresses which he has left on record. A few brief passages will illustrate the estimate which he places upon the work.

In the report of the Normal School Committee for 1853, he says:

"No office is more honorable, none more responsible, and none which needs a greater combination of gifts and graces, than that of a common school teacher. To a well-stored mind should be added a power of imparting instruction, and a life directed by pure morality, should shine forth in an unimpeachable example. The influence exerted in the management of a school will be felt even in future generations, long after the teachers, having ended their labors, shall have been gathered to their account. How important then, that they who have the oversight of this matter should conscientiously attend to their duty, and not entail upon society the curse that has its origin in a school under the charge of an ignorant and immoral teacher."

On the opening of the Daily Normal School, June 9, 1856, in the address delivered on that occasion, he said:

"In my opinion, our teachers, in intelligence, in cultivation, both of mind and manners, in general knowledge and in the power of communicating their ideas, should be behind no class in the community."

The report of the Normal School Committee for 1855, closes with this paragraph:

"The intelligence and moral worth of our teachers must ever be the true pride and glory of our system. One incompetent and unworthy teacher is a scandal to the whole corps, and a reproach to the appointing person whence his or her commission may have emanated. Our most strenuous efforts should be exerted to provide the means of superior education for our teachers, and every avenue should be closed to those unfit for the position. So long as the ability and moral character of our teachers is unquestioned, so long will our system stand firm, deeply rooted in the confidence and affection of the people."

In the address on taking the chair as President of the Board, in January, 1874; find the following passage:

"It is to the interest of our schools that the teachers be paid liberal salaries—that they may appear respectably, be removed from anxious care for the means of support, and be able, with prudent economy, to lay by something for future emergency. Few can, while anxious about the wherewithal of a comfortable living, perform in a satisfactory manner work which requires the mind to be alert, or can possess equanimity of temper necessary to govern pleasantly a school or class. Justice to our teachers and a fair working of our system demand that the salaries paid throughout this city should be uniform, and not various for similar positions below Principal and Vice-Principal in the several wards. It is disheartening to a faithful teacher to know that, employed in the same system, under

the same general head, paid out of the same common purse there are others of the same or lower grades, of no superior merit, who are receiving a larger compensation for perhaps less service. I would commend this matter to your serious consideration."

One trait which indicates the estimate Mr. NEILSON has always placed upon the labors of the teacher, is that he never omitted in his reports and addresses to make honorable mention of all the changes and promotions made in the Normal and other schools, and with kind and respectful admiration to lay an appreciative and appropriate tribute upon the altar of sacred memories for the departed who had closed their earthly labors in the work of teaching. Many whose names otherwise would almost be unknown are thus preserved in the records prepared by his hands, and dictated by his generous sympathies. We believe we may justly conclude that in such hands our school system will not only not be diverted from its sphere of profound usefulness, but will be advanced to a higher pitch of beneficence to the youth of our land, is not likely soon to be diverted from its proper sphere of usefulness.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, New York, has made its annual awards of prizes to the scholars of its art school. The occasion was the means of a reunion of the pupils of the Academy and of many of the distinguished artists of the city. Mr. Whittredge, the President of the Academy, who made the awards, prefacing his acts by a very graceful and sensible little speech, enjoys the distinction of being the only landscape-painter who has ever held the position of head-ship of an art academy.

The prizes awarded were as follows:

*Life School.*—First prize, to Edwin Russell, the Suydam Medal (silver) and \$30; second prize, to C. Y. Turner, the Suydam Medal (bronze) and \$30; honorable mention, to Miss Jennie Browncombe, Mrs. M. W. Hall, J. Weber and Henry P. Wolcott.

*Antique School.*—First prize, to Lloyd Branson, the Elliot Medal (silver) and \$30; second prize, to Theodore Robinson, the Elliot Medal (bronze) and \$30; honorable mention, to Miss A. Cunningham, W. F. Koester, Miss Marion E. Bemish, George S. Burnap, and Miss Carrie Lounds.

## PLEASURE FOR THE TEACHERS.

Some forty or more teachers took a trip, on the 17th, as far in the country as Bath, L. I., a very appropriate name by the way, and where they spent a couple of hours very pleasantly. The objective point of their visit was as neat a house as one can imagine situated in delightful proximity to a gently shelving beach, and screened from the public road by a number of trees. This place is to be devoted this summer to the use of such children as may have parents willing to send them into the country to a good home, for a week, to breathe pure air, drink fresh milk, and dip in Nature's great bathing tub. Nothing could be more inviting than the neat white beds which stand ready for the little occupants. There is to be a gentleman and his wife to superintend, and a teacher to have the out of door surveillance of the children. Bathing dresses are being made for those whose timidity will not prevent an enjoyment of the salt water.

There will be NO EXPENSE attached to this pleasure, as the funds are supplied by some of the many generous ladies of New York and vicinity.

A. E. C.

THE commencement exercises of Lebanon Valley College, have just closed.

The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered in the College chapel on Sunday the 6th inst., by the Rev. E. S. Chapman of Dayton, O. The production was elaborate and the delivery eloquent and impressive.

The Anniversary exercises of the Clonian Literary Society were held on the evening of June 8th.

An address was delivered full of sound thought, beautifully and effectively presented.

The commencement exercises, proper were held on the morning of June 10th. Six young men and one young lady received degrees in common, and the Honorary degree of D.D., was conferred on Rev. W. S. N. Keys, of Shamokin, Pa.

This college though young is doing a good work, and rapidly gaining friends and influence. The present year in many respects the most successful in the history of the Institution would have been so in all respects but for a disagreement in the Faculty. This discord caused the President, L. H. Hammond to resign his position. But the Board of Trustees, after spending more than a day in investigation, unanimously passed a resolution sustaining the President and approving of his policy and management and asked him to withdraw his resignation. Upon the reception of the resignation of the opposite faction, his resignation was withdrawn. May the blight of discord never again visit this deserving Institution.

**PERSONAL.**—Those who are troubled with neuralgia, rheumatism, heart disease, asthma, bronchitis, epileptic fits, ear discharges, catarrh, deafness, etc., etc., are requested to send their names and address and one cent stamp to James P. Campbell, M.D., 66 Fulton street, N. Y., and receive free for three months a copy of his family paper, containing four pages valuable recipes, and a treatise on catarrh.

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## Educational News.

## MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT.

GEO. RUSSELL LEWIS, EDITOR.

On the 18th inst., the high school pupils of Detroit, gave a grand concert, in which 450 voices participated; and on the 19th, an open air concert by 2,500 pupils of the public schools will be given on Campus Martius in front of the City Hall.

Prof. Sill's annual school exhibition took place on the 16th inst., at the Detroit Opera House.

A two-story brick building is under erection for the principal of the Raisin Valley Seminary, near Adrian. An observatory will soon be erected and will be equipped with one of Adam Clark's best telescopes.

Prof. A. A. Griffith, connected for some time with the State Normal School, has removed to Freeport, Illinois, which he intends to make his future home.

It is reported that Prof. Osband, of the department of natural sciences in Albion College, and his wife, the preceptress will withdraw and spend a year in study and travel.

A class of ten, five ladies and five gentlemen, will graduate this year from the St. Joseph high school.

The Paw Paw school board have selected the following corps of teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, George A. Briggs; preceptress, Emma C. Andrews; grammar department, Fannie Glidden; intermediate departments, Mary Rice and Kate H. Ocobock; primary departments, Annie Brown and Clara Martin.

The public school of Flint gave its annual concert on the evening of the 1st, under the direction of Prof. Fairbanks assisted by L. H. Thomas, of Detroit.

B. C. Burt, a graduate of the University, has received an appointment as Professor of English Literature in the State Normal school at Terre Haute, Indiana.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Ann Arbor Scientific Association report that they have found 85 species and over thirty forms of fresh water fishes within a radius of four miles of Ann Arbor.

The following clever bit of satire we clip from the *Dexter Leader*: "The Agricultural College is popularly supposed to be devoted to the production of practical as well as theoretical farmers; and it is therefore with pleasure we notice that the orations of the juniors of the institution on Wednesday of last week included such technical themes as, 'The Fall of Palmyra,' 'Barking Dogs,' 'Character and Words of Oliver Goldsmith,' 'Eternal Vigilance the Price of Liberty,' 'Plea for county Superintendents,' etc. There is the smell of fresh earth and the stamp of horny handed toil about these themes that induces us to expect great things, agriculturally, of the coming graduates of this college."

MR. FRED NORMAN, of Whitehall, is shortly to begin an historical painting. The subject is to be the charge of the Seventeenth Michigan at South Mountain.

MISS ANNA SHAW, of Albion College, has entered the ministry.

Prof. L. C. MILLER has been retained for another year as Superintendent of the Lansing Schools. Prof. W. B. Williams has resigned his position as principal of the high school, for the purpose of studying law.

An immense audience was present at the eighteenth anniversary of the Amphictyous of Hillsdale College. The programme, which was thickly interspersed with music, included the following oration: Reason bounded by Reality—M. E. Hall. Apple of Discord—O. S. Hartson. Living Epistles—J. S. Curtis. Onion Sets—Mozziz X. Mills. Sophomore Oratory—B. J. Whelan. As it is—E. J. Paul. Our National Experiment—J. A. Weitz. What of the Night?—C. F. Cook. Valedictory—F. H. Stone.

## NEW JERSEY.

The Warren Co., Teachers Institute began its annual session in the Court House at Belvidere, on Wednesday morning, May 26th inst. Nicholas Harris, of Blairstown, was appointed Secretary. The opening address was made by State Superintendent E. A. Apgar. The afternoon session was occupied by Prof. Samuel Lockwood, of Monmouth Co., and Prof. S. J. Coffin, of Lafayette College. Prof. Lockwood's subject was "Ethics of example in the school-room," which was accompanied by blackboard exercise. The Professor handled the subject in a very able manner, having the undivided attention of the audience.

Prof. Coffin gave illustrations of working the square and cube root, which was made plain by the use of blocks adapted for that purpose. In the evening the teachers met at the M. E. Church, to listen to the lecture by Professor Lockwood, entitled "The oyster and its enemy."

On Thursday, after the opening exercises J. H. Brensinger, A. M. principal of the Phillipsburgh high school, gave

an exercise in versification, which was followed by a lecture on astronomy by State Supt. Apgar, which was illustrated by diagrams on the blackboard.

Mr. Wm. D. Casterline read an essay on "vocal music as a regular branch of instruction in our public schools." On Friday Prof. Austin C. Apgar, of the State Normal School, gave a lecture on Natural History, interspersed with anecdotes of different animals. The Professor by the aid of the blackboard showed how this study could be made very interesting to children, telling the teachers to take the insects, birds, fish, animals ect., found in their immediate vicinity. The lecture lasted over one hour, and when concluded was greeted with applause.

Prof. J. D. Reynolds, of Washington, N. J., gave a lesson in pronunciation.

In the evening a spelling match was held in the M. E. Church, in which some forty teachers were contestants for several prizes given by the different publishing firms.

Prof. F. C. Solles, City Supt. of Phillipsburgh, and Prof. L. K. Strous of Belvidere acted as referees. Prof. Reynolds gave out the words. The first prize, a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, presented by Mr. Banks, representative of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., was won by Miss M. E. Hill, of Hainsburgh.

The second was one of Lyman's Historical Charts won by Mrs. Banacoat; the third, won by Miss Johnson, was a life of Pestalozzi, Wilson, Hinkle & Co.

The fourth, a set of Monteith's Geography, won by Miss Innis; the fifth, a book from the Teachers Library, won by the Secretary Mr. Harris; the sixth was a year's subscription to the NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL, won by Mr. J. H. Clark, of Johnsonburgh, given by Mr. Chas. H. Loeber. The last prize was a spelling-book won by Miss Wintermute. Thus ended one of the best institutions held in this county.

## MOTIVE POWER OF LIGHT.

A range of possibilities is suggested by Professor Crooke's alleged discovery in regard to the motive of light, which at present baffles prediction as to its extent and importance. Substantially, he has demonstrated to the Royal Society of London the fact that light wholly separated and distinguished from heat has a motive power sufficient to cause continuous revolution of a delicate wheel suspended in a vacuum. The light of a common candle at a distance of twenty-two inches, and passed through an aium screen to deprive it of heat, was enough to cause revolution of this little instrument, and full daylight drives it with great velocity. If such a result is attained by means of a feeble candle ray, what limit can we fix to the power of that light which was created with the universe? As a scientific fact, Professor Crooke's discovery is not as yet sufficiently developed to justify confident assertions of its bearing on the future of general science; but it is reported to have made a profound impression upon the society before which the experiments were preformed.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 10.

TRUSTEE Edward Schell presided at the reception of this School on Wednesday afternoon. With him were Judge McGrath, Supt. Dickinson of Jersey City, W. H. Lyon, Prest. of Jersey City Board of Education, Inspector Gerard and Agnew, Commissioners Fuller and Patterson, Trustees Earle and Teller, W. O. Bourne, Board of Education, and the donors of the various medals. The music directed by Prof. Bristow was sung with good effect. Charles M. Earle made an interesting address to the pupils who received the semi-annual certificates commending the teachers and their work. He exhorted the pupils to maintain the good heritage of liberty and education left to them by this generation.

Mr. Gerard presented two "Gerard Medals" for exemplary conduct to Masters Monaghan and Schlobohm, accompanying the presentation with appropriate remarks. Mr. Bill presented the "Bill Medal" to Master Parsons for Scholarship. Mr. Wilson presented the "Wilson Medal" to Joseph Hastings for excellence in Drawing. Prest. Lyons presented the "Baxter Medal" to Master Seebach for proficiency in History. Mr. Bandman presented the "Bandman Medal" for proficiency in Spelling to Master Casselli. The Principal, Mr. H. M. Sanborn, presented the "Principal's Medal," "Greatest Improvement," to Ernest Malmar, accompanying it with an interesting address, stating that the medals had excited much interest in study. He paid a deserved tribute to the Malmar family—five boys being in this department, and all excellent in studies and deportment. He also referred to the untiring labors of the Trustees. The diplomas were presented by Commissioner Fuller, accompanied by an address that pleased pupils and parents immensely. The exercises showed the audience how thoroughly and skillfully the Prin-

icipal and his assistants are doing their work. The nineteen young men who graduated are well trained for business, or for the College, to which fourteen of them are destined.

## THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

THE dedication of the new Masonic Temple in this city, was the occasion of one of the grandest and most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed. The city was absolutely thronged with members of the Order. The details have been fully given in our daily papers. The following statistics of the Order we condense from the *New York Herald*:

In England, where the Order claim to have had a continuous line of Grand Masters from A.D. 597, when Austin, the Monk, held that position, there are 1,345 lodges, 91,750 members; in Scotland, 419 lodges, 21,000 members; Ireland, 372 lodges, 18,400 members; Prussia, 309 lodges, 35,193 members; Italy, 65 lodges, 151 chapters, 12,053 members; Spain, 108 lodges, 4,200 members; Portugal, 57 lodges, 2,800 members; France 266 lodges, 10,800 members; Belgium, 74 lodges, 2,185 members; Switzerland, 28 lodges, 1,800 members; Norway and Sweden, 25 lodges, 10,800 members; Hungary, 33 lodges; Turkey, 14 lodges; Luxemburg, 2 lodges; Denmark, 9 lodges; Greece, 8 lodges; The Netherlands, 66 lodges; Turkey in Asia, 10 lodges; China, 9 lodges; India, 42 lodges; Burmah, 8 lodges; Egypt, 13 lodges; Singapore, 3 lodges; Japan, 6 lodges; Jerusalem, 1 lodge; South Africa, 25 lodges; Liberia (Africa), 2 lodges; Persia, 50,000 members; Arabia, 20,000 members; New South Wales, 31 lodges; New Zealand, 50 lodges; India 63 lodges: South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria, 95 lodges.

On the American Continent, the numbers in the respective countries were as follows:—United States, 8,069 lodges, 524,649 members; Nova Scotia, 63 lodges, 3,113 members; British Columbia, 1 lodge, 510 members; Canada (Ontario), 323 lodges, 14,530 members; Quebec, 37 lodges, 1,781 members; Mexico, 13 lodges, 626 members; Hayti 18 lodges; New Brunswick, 3 lodges, 2,038 members; Cuba, 7 lodges; Costa Rica, 2 lodges; Nicaragua, 3 lodges; Venezuela, 56 lodges; New Granada, 234 lodges; Chili, 23 lodges; Paraguay, 17 lodges; Uruguay, 13 lodges; St. Domingo, 6 lodges; San Salvador, 1 lodge; Guatemala, 1 lodge; Panama, 3 lodges. United States of Columbia, 26 lodges; Peru, 71 lodges; Argentine Confederation, 12 lodges; Brazil, 104 lodges, Sandwich Islands, 3 lodges; Prince Edward Island, 6 lodges; Nassau, 6 lodges.

DEAR TEACHER:—My mind has been occupied lately in trying to discover what modicum of praise children will best bear. And as the experience of one person will not do as a guide for forming any fixed rule, I now appeal to my "confreres" (I do not suppose that word has any gender) to assist me with their experience. It seems generally to be the rule, that when any child has done so well that I have felt constrained to applaud that well-doing, that the child's efforts were immediately relaxed, and if at the head of the class, would be found shortly after journeying towards the foot, being so occupied in contemplating its own superior merits as to fail in proper attention. In fact, many children impress one with the idea that, having been commended for doing well once or twice, their education is finished, and there is nothing further going on worthy of their attention.

Something tending toward enlightenment on this subject would greatly gratify  
A. E. C.

JONES gave a lawyer a bill to be collected to the amount of \$30. Calling for it, after a while, he inquired if it had been collected. "Oh, yes," said the lawyer, "I have it all for you." "What charge for collecting?" "Oh," said the lawyer laughing, "I'm not going to charge you—why I have known you ever since you were a baby, and your father before you; \$20 will be all right," handing over \$10. "Well," said Jones, as he meditated upon the transaction, "its darned lucky he didn't know my grandfather, or I shouldn't have got anything!"

Does the court understand you to say that you saw the editor intoxicated? "Not at all, sir, only I've seen him in such a-a-a-flurry as to attempt to cut out copy with the snuffers; that's all."

If a colored theological student in Mississippi concludes his course of studies and writes his first sermon without being shot in the leg for fooling around a hencoop, he is considered a promising man.

A little girl and boy, three or four years old, were playing on the ice when sis fell down and commenced to cry. Bub ran up and soothingly lisped: "Don't cwy! Thwear! Thwear! Thay damn!"—*Dartmouth*.





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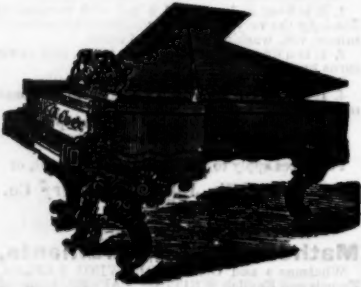
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Presentation in the Temple.	The Infancy of John.
The Adoration of the Magi.	The Baptism of Christ.
The Preaching of John.	Christ Healing the Sick.
The Feast in the Wilderness.	Jesus with the Father.
The Sermon on the Mount.	Transfiguration.
Raising Daughter of Jairus.	Jesus in the Corn-field.
Christ Blessing Children.	Destruction of Jerusalem.
Jesus Raising the Widow's Son.	[Foretold]
The Last Supper.	Jesus Raising Lazarus.
The Betrayal of Jesus.	Christ's Prayer after the Jesus Before Pilate.
Christ Bearing the Cross.	The Crucifixion.
Christ's Death on the Cross.	Christ's Descent from the Cross.
The Burial of Christ.	[Cross]
Christ Appearing to His Disciples.	The Resurrection.
Christ at the Tiberian Sea.	Jesus at Emmaus.
Death of the Virgin Mary (from the Sacred Traditions.)	The Ascension of Jesus.

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[From the Herald Sept. 8, 1874.]

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Some time since a detailed account of the plans of the Industrial Exhibition Company were published in the Herald. To re-state the object of the Company therein, it is to build on what is now known as the "Castle Yard," between Ninety-eighth and One hundred and second streets, near Central Park, a Crystal Palace, which is to serve as a perpetual museum, exhibition and sales mart, for the industries of the nations of the earth. It is hoped to have the buildings finished in 1876, so that all the products and works of art which have been at Philadelphia on exhibition, can be brought here and left permanently as a monument to American and foreign industry.

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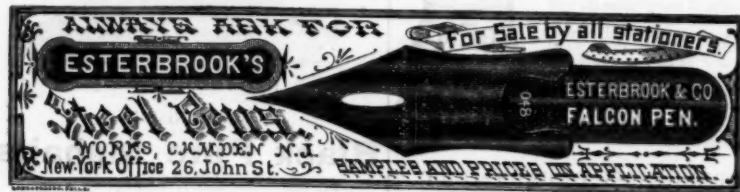
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